



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification⁴ :

B03C 1/00, 1/28, G01N 33/553

A1

(11) International Publication Number:

WO 87/ 05536

(43) International Publication Date:

24 September 1987 (24.09.87)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE87/00120

(22) International Filing Date: 11 March 1987 (11.03.87)

(31) Priority Application Number: 8601143-3

(32) Priority Date: 12 March 1986 (12.03.86)

(33) Priority Country: SE

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CARBOMATRIX AB [SE/SE]; Ferievägen 9, S-223 67 Lund (SE).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only) : SCHRÖDER, Ulf [SE/SE]; Ferievägen 9, S-223 67 Lund (SE).

(74) Agent: AWAPATENT AB; Box 5117, S-200 71 Malmö (SE).

(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK, FI, FR (European patent), GB (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), NO, SE (European patent), SU, US.

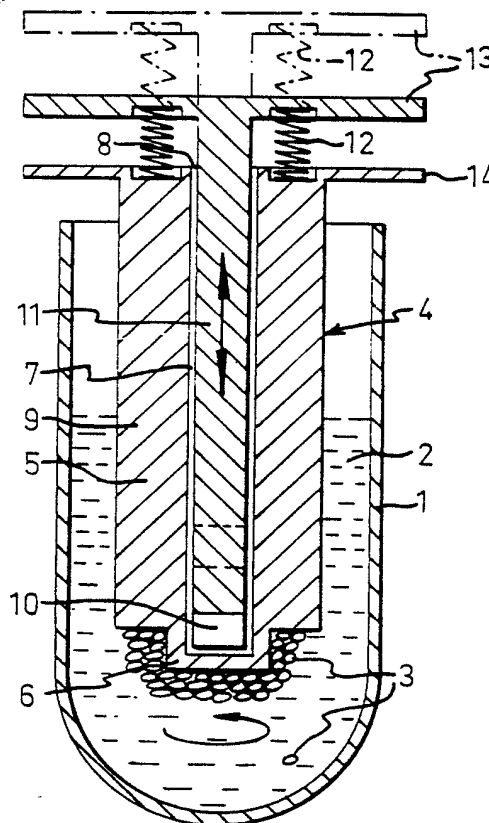
Published

With international search report.
In English translation (filed in Swedish).

(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COLLECTING AND DISPERSING FERROMAGNETIC PARTICLES IN A FLUID MEDIUM

(57) Abstract

A method and apparatus for collecting ferromagnetic particles in a gaseous or liquid medium, and dispersing them in a gaseous or liquid medium, in which method a magnet is introduced into said medium. Use is made of a sleeve (5) of a plastic material permeable to the magnetic field, but free of remanence and having a thin-walled nose end (6) and a thick-walled jacket wall. Mounted in the passageway (7) of the sleeve is a permanent magnet body (10) of the type which, when attached to an operating means (11, 13), is movable within said passageway in the longitudinal direction thereof by means of said operating means from the open sleeve end, the permanent magnet being moved by means of said operating means into the closed nose end for collecting the ferromagnetic particles (3). To disperse the particles, the permanent magnet is moved to a position spaced from the nose.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	FR	France	ML	Mali
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BB	Barbados	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	NO	Norway
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	RO	Romania
BR	Brazil	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	LI	Liechtenstein	SN	Senegal
CH	Switzerland	LK	Sri Lanka	SU	Soviet Union
CM	Cameroon	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
DE	Germany, Federal Republic of	MC	Monaco	TG	Togo
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	US	United States of America
FI	Finland				

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COLLECTING AND DISPERSING
FERROMAGNETIC PARTICLES IN A FLUID MEDIUM

The present invention relates to a method and an apparatus for collecting and dispersing ferromagnetic particles in a fluid medium.

US-3,985,649 discloses a process for separating
5 a substance from a liquid in a container utilising magnetic forces. The substance is formed of ferromagnetic particles which are actuated, for the said separation, by means of an electromagnet immersed in the liquid. The ferromagnetic particles may have been
10 formed of a ferromagnetic core and a reaction product bonded thereto, optionally via a coating, and formed of a first reactant bonded to the core or the coating prior to the introduction of the cores into the liquid, and a second reactant within the liquid. For the said
15 actuation of the ferromagnetic particles, the electromagnet is energised and then attracts the particles and can be removed from the liquid and the container together with the particles.

The ferromagnetic particles thus removed from
20 the liquid and the reaction product which may be bonded thereto, can be subjected to further processing steps in other liquids, in which case the electromagnet may be deenergised.

One disadvantage of this technique is that, after
25 the electromagnet has been deenergised, a multitude of the ferromagnetic particles are retained by the electromagnet due to residual magnetism (remanence). If, for example, the separated particles are to be analysed in respect of reaction yield, the analysis
30 will be inaccurate. The alternative of removing this particle quantity from the electromagnet takes a fairly long time, and this is also the case if the electromagnet is to be cleaned for reuse in a new environment

that must not be contaminated by residual particles originating from a previous use of the electromagnet for the purpose in question.

Furthermore, the electrical lead-ins of the electromagnet constitute an obstacle to easy and convenient
5 handling of the magnet.

It is the object of this invention to eliminate these shortcomings.

This object is achieved by means of a method
10 and an apparatus which has the characteristic features stated in the claims.

The thin-walled, nose-shaped end of the plastic sleeve which is permeable in respect of magnetism but free of remanence, causes the ferromagnetic particles to collect around this end when the permanent
15 magnet is inserted therein, the shoulder interconnecting the nose and the relatively thick jacket wall preventing said particles from following, on the outer side of said jacket wall, the movement of the magnet
20 when displaced from the nose in order to disperse the particles.

The sleeve preferably is an inexpensive mass-produced single-service plastic product for collecting and dispersing the ferromagnetic particles.

25 The invention will now be described in more detail, reference being had to the accompanying drawing illustrating an uncomplicated basic embodiment of an apparatus for carrying the method according to the invention into effect. A test tube 1 contains a liquid
30 2 with ferromagnetic particles 3. An apparatus according to the invention, or a probe, for collecting and dispersing these particles is designated 4. It comprises a cylindrical, for example injection-moulded plastic sleeve 5 having a closed nose-shaped end 6.
35 The sleeve 5 has a passageway 7 which is of uniform width and extends from the open end 8 of the sleeve into the nose 6. The nose 6 thus has a thinner jacket

wall than the body 9 of the sleeve, and also a thin end wall. The passageway 7 accommodates a permanent magnet 10 for reciprocal movement within the passageway 7 in the longitudinal direction thereof by means of a shank 11 attached to said magnet in some suitable manner and extending through the open end 8. To effect the reciprocal movement, a coiled spring 12 may be positioned between a flange 13 on the shank and a flange 14 on the sleeve.

10 The plastic material for the sleeve is so selected that it is permeable to the magnetic field of the magnet 10 at the thin nose wall, but less permeable to this field via the thicker body wall 9. The plastic material has minimum residual magnetism (remanence),
15 if any at all.

 When the probe 4 is inserted in the tube 1 and the magnet 10 is moved into the nose 6, the spring 12 being compressed between the flanges 13 and 14 which are held between the fingers of one hand, the
20 ferromagnetic particles 3 will collect on and adhere to the nose. When the magnet is moved in the opposite direction, which may be achieved by easing the finger pressure on the flange 13, the particles 3 are released from the sleeve 5. They cannot accompany the magnet
25 10 in its upward movement because of the shoulder between the nose 6 and the jacket wall 9 of the body. In this manner, magnetic particles 3 to which adheres a reactant/reaction product/absorbent/adsorbent or the like originating in the liquid 2, are transferred
30 to another test tube containing another liquid for reaction or further treatment therein, after dispersion in said other liquid.

 The construction described above is a basic one. It may be made more sophisticated in a manner obvious
35 to those skilled in the art by providing, for example, means for locking the magnet 10 in the collecting position and the releasing/dispersing position, for

example by means of a mechanism resembling the mechanism of a ballpoint pen for locking the retracted and extended positions of a spring-loaded ink cartridge.

Bearing these locking means in mind, a person
5 skilled in the art will have no difficulty in devising
a mechanism to provide for rotatability of the sleeve
5 about the shank 11 and the magnet 10 by the same
hand which effects longitudinal movement of the magnet
10. Such rotation may be accomplished by means of
10 a rack and gear mechanism, a clock-winding spring,
etc. The advantage of having a rotatable sleeve 5,
especially if the sleeve is provided with wings, is
that the liquid and the ferromagnetic particles there-
in can be agitated, possibly after they have been
15 released by the sleeve 5.

CLAIMS

1. A method of collecting ferromagnetic particles to which is bonded a reactant/reaction product/bonding agent or the like, in a first gaseous or liquid medium, and dispersing them in a second gaseous or liquid
5 medium, in which method use is made of a magnet for actuation of said ferromagnetic particles, c h a -
r a c t e r i s e d by utilising a sleeve of plastic material permeable to the magnetic field, but free of remanence and having a thin-walled closed nose
10 end and a thick-walled jacket wall; providing within the passageway of said sleeve a permanent magnet body of the type which, when attached to an operating means, is movable within the passageway from the open sleeve
15 direction of said passageway; moving said permanent magnet within said sleeve, with the sleeve end inserted in said first medium, into said nose end by means of said operating means, for collecting the ferromag-
netic particles within said first medium; and moving
20 said permanent magnet, with the sleeve end inserted in said second medium, from the position inserted in said nose end to a position within said sleeve spaced from said nose end, for dispersing said par-
ticles in said second medium.

25 2. A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c -
t e r i s e d in that the ferromagnetic particles are transferred, with the magnet inserted in the nose, from a liquid in a first container to a liquid in a second container in which the particles are released by moving
30 the magnet to a position spaced from the nose.

3. An apparatus for carrying the method as claimed in any one of claims 1 and 2 into effect, c h a r a c -
t e r i s e d in that it comprises a cylindrical
sleeve (5) of plastic material permeable to the magnetic

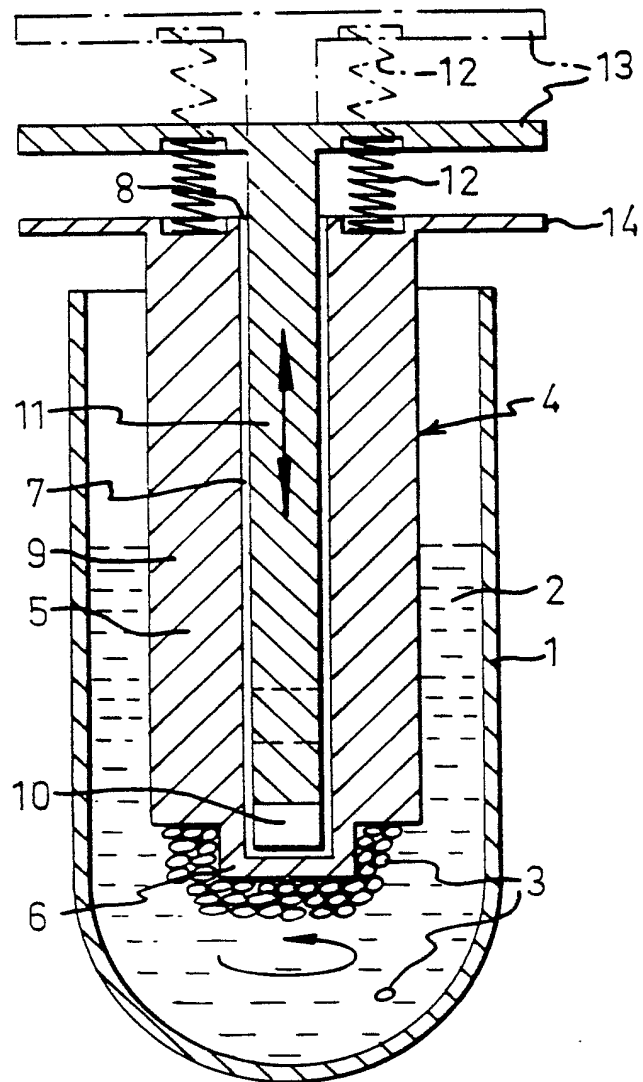
6

field, but free of remanence and having a closed nose-shaped end (6) and a passageway (7) extending from the open sleeve end into the nose, said passageway accommodating a permanent magnet (10) which is movable
5 in the longitudinal direction of said passageway and connected to an operating means (11, 13) for the said movement.

4. An apparatus as claimed in claim 3, c h a -
r a c t e r i s e d in that a spring (12) is adapted
10 to effect movement of the permanent magnet.

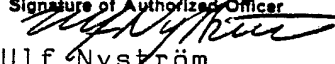
5. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 3 and 4, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that said sleeve (5) is rotatable relative to said magnet (10).

1/1



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. **PCT/SE87/00120**

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC ⁴		
B 03 C 1/00, 1/28, G 01 N 33/553		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC 4	B 03 C 1/00, /02, /28, /30; G 01 N 33/553	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
SE, NO, DK, FI classes as above		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category ⁹	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	US, A, 2 970 002 (SAMUEL LAVIANO)	3-5
Y	31 January 1961	1,2
Y	EP, A3, 0 140 787 (INSTITUT PASTEUR)	1,2
	8 May 1985	
	See figures, claims.	
	& FR, 2554016	
	JP, 60216259	
	OA, 7851	
	US, 4649116	
E,X	WO, A1, 86/06493 (LABSYSTEMS OY)	1-5
	6 November 1986	
	See figure 4, claims.	
	& EP, 0220255	
<p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
1987-05-18	1987-05-25	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
Swedish Patent Office	 Ulf Nysström	